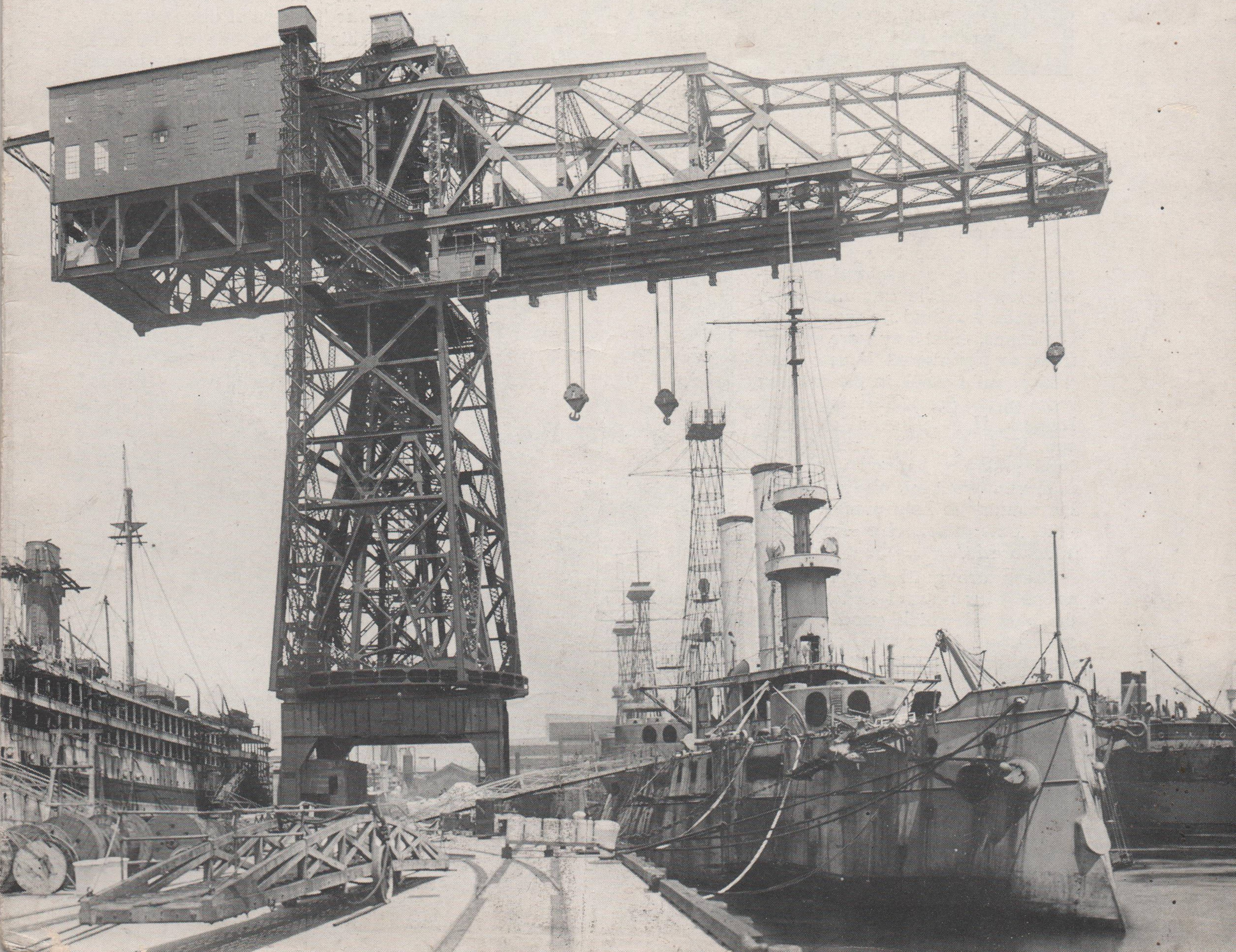


The Northwest **TECHNOCRAT**

NO. 116 (VOL. X)

15 CENTS





Former serviceman and family live in jail.
—Photo by Press Association Inc.

THE HOME OF THE BRAVE

THE picture of an ex-serviceman and his family living in jail because they have no other home, represents an all-time low in civic administration. The man has had no work since Christmas. First they were evicted from an apartment house; then they spent a week in the waiting room of the Penn. R. R. station in Newark, N. J. The jail at Madison, N. J., is the last resort—the final indignity heaped upon this man who went into the service of his country to help preserve 'private enterprise, the American Way of life.'

These are quite obviously people of a natural refinement—the stuff of which good citizens are made. Other men, of bolder nature or lesser quality, would succumb under such circumstances and yield to the lure of the many rackets of the Price System, or even turn criminal. This man, having reached the end of his rope, has submitted himself

and his family to the mercy of the civic authorities. He has put

his problem squarely up to these minions of the Price System and said in effect, 'Here we are. I am willing to work, but there is no work. What are you going to do about it?' And naturally there is no other answer. The Price System has no answer.

Shown below is the living room of a home which this family, and many other Americans, would be happy to occupy—a Quonset-type hut, made for servicemen's use but converted into a civilian home. Before the Pacific Huts Company of Seattle ceased operations in January 1944, they were turning these huts off the flow line at the rate of one every ten minutes. All the facilities are still here to continue this production, and unemployment is growing rapidly; but the company is now in the 'process of dissolution.'

This is only one of the many ways in which the acute housing shortage, from which Seattle and other metropolitan centers are still suffering, could be alleviated; but it would interfere too greatly with normal building and real estate interests, so it cannot be tolerated by the private enterprisers.
—The Editor.



Living room in a Quonset-type hut converted for civilian use.

WHOSE DAUGHTER ?

The moral and social problems of prostitution will be eliminated when the death of the Price System removes the underlying causes of the world's oldest profession.

LIBERTY Magazine has come out with an article which deals very frankly with the subject, 'New Life For the Oldest Profession,' in the light of new medical discoveries which bid fair to bring about a drastic change in this field. Says the author of the article, Amram Scheinfeld:

When Sir Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin, he little realized that he was injecting new life into a very old profession—and thereby making more difficult one of the most serious social problems Americans now have to face.

This is, of course, contradictory, for the 'now' implies that the problem is new to America. According to the author, prostitution is on the rise, especially since the war, as a result of disorganized social and economic conditions, family break-ups, increased juvenile delinquency, shortage of husbands, etc. The merchants of sex, he says, have special reason for optimism, due to the introduction of penicillin. Further,

'... prostitution has been fought chiefly as a venereal-disease menace. With this hazard reduced by the new drug, and the almost complete elimination of venereal disease not an improbable prospect, the issue will have to be determined largely on complex moral and social grounds. That's where we're most confused and shakiest.'

Many servicemen who 'became accustomed to seeing prostitution accepted as part of the pattern of life abroad,' show an inclination to favor it here, and in the civilian population a Gallup

poll has revealed the astounding fact that almost two-thirds of our men, and a clear majority of women now favor legalized and medically supervised prostitution as against suppression. One doctor told the author:

We haven't begun to realize the moral and social effects of eliminating venereal disease. Just as contraceptive facilities changed the whole outlook on modern sex life, so freeing of illicit sexual relations from the fear of disease will mean more sexual license. Both the supply and demand for prostitution are likely to increase. Women will have less fear about going into the profession, and men will have less fear of relations with prostitutes.

NOT FOR THE LAW

Mr. Scheinfeld sees a greater and greater need to fight prostitution on moral, social and psychological grounds, and principally from the standpoint of women's interests. Magistrate Anna M. Kross of New York, a doctor's wife and a mother, who has been a judge for many years, stated:

My own investigations and reports from authoritative sources have convinced me that despite all our efforts at repression, prostitution has merely been driven into new channels, and ... is going to get worse unless we stop viewing the problem hypocritically through half-shut eyes. (It) is not a matter for the law. It is a medical-social problem ... We cannot make people virtuous by legislation. ... The problem must

be attacked at its source, through the better training of our young people and the improvement of our environment.

Normally a half-billion dollar 'industry,' commercialized prostitution in this country was checked to some extent by the Congressional May Act of 1941, which was designed to protect servicemen; but even before V J Day many of the closed districts had reopened, and by now they are in full swing, says Scheinfeld. Dr. Walter Clarke, executive director of the American Social Hygiene Association, says:

Our studies indicated very clearly that the former exploiters and facilitators of commercialized prostitution were waiting in nearly every place where the traffic was formerly flagrant, in the full and freely expressed expectation that they would get the 'green light' to go ahead when the war was over. . . . If large numbers of women are unemployed, the prostitution exploiters are likewise expecting recruits from these ranks.

According to the New York Welfare Council,

' . . . all serious studies have emphasized that in large cities prostitution becomes an organized business in which the prostitute is only a 'worker,' whose earnings are shared in large measure with a parasitic group of procurers, protectors, madames, landlords, hotelkeepers, s h y s t e r lawyers, etc.'

Investigators of the American Social Hygiene Association say the prostitution 'pie' cut is usually about 30 percent for the brothel inmate, of which she pays one-third for room, board, and medical examinations. The other 70 percent goes to the resort keeper, 'protectors' and procurers. Says Judge Kross:

Police usually arrest the failures, the bankrupts of the profession. We rarely see in the courts the successful prostitute whose earnings bring her jewels, furs, and an elegant dwelling place.

There are many arguments quoted both for and against the maintenance of red-light districts, with which we are not here concerned. The important thing to be noted in all the above statements is that prostitution is business—big business in many places. It cannot be handled as a matter of morals until it is taken out of the realm of business, which of course cannot be done as long as there is any

profit to be made in it. It is an inherent part of the Price System itself and will probably be one of the last phases of it to disappear because it requires no investment. Legalizing the business and requiring medical supervision merely makes the doctors partners in it.

The effects of centuries of moralizing were wiped out by the introduction of new physical factors which reduced the hazards of the business. Thus it is evident that only physical factors can control it, and that makes it an engineering problem. It must be approached in a scientific way. That demands the removal of the fundamental, underlying motive, which is and always has been profit. This will not be done, of course, until the entire Price System structure falls; but when it does happen it will at the same time so improve the social environment of our young people that the moral problem will be practically eliminated.

When, in the Technate, women are on an absolute par with men in all ways, they will be completely independent economically; and when money has been replaced by the Energy Certificate it will be an impossibility for a woman to sell herself, or for any man to purchase her favors.

Anyone sincerely desirous of helping to eliminate this, the world's oldest business, cannot refuse to investigate Technocracy's program for the scientific operation of the North American Continent. If you want to determine the degree of your sincerity, just consider seriously whether you would like to have your sister or your daughter enter this 'business.'

—Lucy L. Barnes.

Hop Picking Machines

SINCE THE PUBLICATION of our previous issue we have received the following statement in a letter from the Yakima Chief Ranches, Inc., of Yakima, Washington:

'Our ranch operations have used 19 portable hop-picking machines which cover the picking of hops on 800 acres. These machines have replaced approximately 5,000 hand pickers.'

This makes an average of 263 pickers per machine as against the 130 we had stated from another source.—The Editor.

What In the Name of Democracy!

'Idols imposed by words on the understanding are the most troublesome of all; for words, like a Tartar's bow, do shoot back upon the understanding, and do mightily entangle and pervert the judgment.'
—Francis Bacon in *Novum Organum*.

AS EARLY as 1691, Sir William Petty, one of the co-founders of the 'Invisible College,' projected as part of a program of educational reform, 'The Dictionary of Sensible Words,' setting forth: 'What words have the same meaning, what words have many meanings . . . and words which by having too many meanings have none.' We can well imagine the following excerpts from a modernized edition: DEMOCRACY (a) see ENTERPRISE 1. (private) 2. (free) (b) see LIFE (our way of) (c) see Herbert Hoover on MORALS (the duty of).

THE NATURE OF DEMOCRACY

What then is the nature of this thing we call democracy—this concept for which we Americans have fought two bloody wars; one to make the world safe for it, and another to preserve it? Not only do the definitions in the current dictionaries vary to a marked degree, but most historians, and political scientists, in writing about our form of government, or the social operation in the United States, proceed first to define it in their own terms before getting on with the discussion. A collection of these definitions would fill at least a small volume and we do not propose to add to the collection. The following appraisal by the historian, Carl Becker, will suffice to show the extensive license for variation in definition:

Democracy, like liberty or science or progress, is a word with which we are all so familiar that we rarely take the trouble to ask what we mean by it. It is a term, as the devotees of semantics say, which has no 'referent'—there is no precise or palpable thing or object which we all think of when the word is pronounced. On the contrary, it is a word which connotes different things to different people, a kind of conceptual Gladstone bag which, with a little manipulation, can be made to accommodate almost any collection of social facts we may wish

to carry about in it. In it we can as easily pack a dictatorship as any other form of government. We have only to stretch the concept to include any form of government supported by a majority of the people, for whatever reasons and by whatever means of expressing assent, and before we know it the empire of Napoleon, the Soviet regime of Stalin, and Fascist systems of Mussolini and Hitler are all safe in the bag. But if this is what we mean by democracy, then virtually all forms of governments are democratic, since virtually all forms of governments, except in time of revolution, rest upon the explicit or implicit consent of the people.

A brief history of the word will better serve to shed some light on the use being made of it today.

So-called civilization was no longer new when a form of political control termed democracy appeared in ancient Greece, flourished for a fitful century or two and then disappeared. At about the same time, something similar made an appearance in Rome and other Italian cities, and later in the medieval cities of the Roman empire.

POVERTY AND GLORY!

In these ancient democracies the city-state was not regarded as being composed of all the people inhabiting a given territory. This type of government as described in the writings of Thucydides, ('. . . the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few'), was carried on by a group of enfranchised citizens talking and voting in assembly. For matters of government, the 'state' consisted of a small number of citizens or freemen; a body of people within but distinct from the population of the community. The freemen were born to their citizenship. Within this group a handful of rich noblemen enjoyed many advantages over the common crowd of freemen; many of these 'freemen' being worse off than the slaves.

By far the larger part of the population of these numerous little city 'democracies' was made up of foreigners and slaves. The slaves outnumbered the freemen at the rate of five or six to one. At rare intervals (usually during a war, when men were needed for the army) the Greeks showed themselves willing to confer the rights of citizenship upon the 'barbarians,' as they called the foreigners.

Poverty and subservience were integral parts of these glorified antiquities, and were indeed duly eulogized by oratorical statesmen as 'honorable' conditions:

None of these men were enervated by wealth or hesitated to resign the pleasures of life; none of them put off the evil day in the hope, natural to poverty, that a man, though poor, may one day become rich. But deeming that the punishment of their enemies was sweeter than any of these things, and that they could fall in no nobler cause, they determined at the hazard of their lives to be honorably avenged, and to leave the rest. . . . Make them your examples, and esteeming courage to be freedom and freedom to be happiness, do not weigh too nicely the perils of war.

The foregoing paragraph is an excerpt from an oration attributed to Pericles, a leading Athenian statesman, on the occasion of a public funeral held for men who had died in the Peloponnesian War. The complete oration is regarded as an authentic expression of the ideals of Athenian 'democracy.' It is amazing to note how little the sales-technique of the political statesman has changed in the last 2300 years!

THE GREEKS HAD TWO WORDS FOR IT

The word democracy, borrowed from two Greek roots relative to people and government, appears to have come into usage in the English language in the early sixteenth century. As used by those early writers it meant that form of government which had existed in Athens and other ancient city-states.

During the stormy upheavals culminating in the Cromwellian revolution of the seventeenth century, the word took on the tone of the social war. Conservatives then employed it to signify government by the 'rabble,' as they called the people at large. By them it was derided as the worst possible form of government—utter disorder which could lead

only to the destruction of law, peace and property. On the other hand, the radical mercantile barons used the idea, embroidered with brilliant threads of 'human rights' propaganda, to gain support from the 'rabble.'

From that revolutionary England the word 'democracy' and the confused concepts relevant to it were imported to the North American Continent. A few dauntless souls championed the word and an idea of government by the people, but to the great majority of statesmen, writers, preachers, and 'nice people' in general both the word and the idea appear to have had evil and hateful implications. This malodorous aura was not appreciably dissipated until long after the American Revolution.

PRESTIGE VS. DEMOCRACY

The more conservative element at this period in history was for the most part the landed aristocracy, the clergy of the established churches, and highly placed bureaucrats. In general, they defended the interests of the landed gentry against mercantile expansion, backed the established church against dissenting religions, and upheld the old social distinctions and aristocratic prestige against any 'leveling' influence. The more liberal element was composed of merchants, businessmen, professional people, middle-class intellectuals, and probably a few liberalized aristocrats. Having freed themselves to a great extent from the restrictions of monarchs and clergy, (the common man having supplied the brawn) these 'defenders of freedom' were equally opposed to absolutism and 'democracy.' They were defenders of liberty against kings and aristocrats, but they were also defenders of their newly acquired privilege from encroachment by the 'common people.'

George Washington, solemnly referred to in textbooks as the father of his country, is portrayed by even the most conservative historians as anything but democratic. Charles A. Beard has this to say in *The Republic*: 'The very idea of forming democratic societies was stench in his nostrils, and he said so. But he said it privately. . . . His public utterances as President were conciliatory as a rule, if firm, and they betrayed none of the personal antipathies that shook his nerves. . . .'

Thomas Jefferson avoided the use of the word democracy in all public writings or utterances and when using it occasionally in letters, he applied it to direct government by voters in a small community only—as in the New England town meetings.

The word was not in the Declaration of Independence, the great state papers of the Revolution, or in any of the first state constitutions. Neither did it appear in the Constitution of the United States. Writers like Tom Paine and Mercy Warren did much to embolden some pioneering stalwarts to call themselves democrats and face the music, but the majority of the men who used the word in the convention that framed the Constitution, continued to view democracy as some malignant thing to be dreaded and suppressed rather than encouraged. Until well into the nineteenth century, the word was lavishly used to smear opponents of all kinds, whatever the grounds for divergent opinion.

As the people became increasingly aware of 'the rights of man,' long promised in fine words but denied in practice, they also came to identify the word 'democracy' with the interest of the 'common man,' and the welfare of the many rather than the favored few. The politician, quite understandably, his ear now being tuned to the ground for votes, began falling slowly into line. Clubs and local party groups began to take form, calling themselves variously, according to the nature of their sentiments, republicans, democrats, or democratic-republican. Jefferson stuck to the name Republican for the party which finally lifted him to power, but over a period of time the term democratic gained favor. Eventually in 'convention assembled,' the party definitely and finally cut loose from the word 'republican,' and called itself by solemn resolution, 'the American Democracy.'

ADOPTED FOR PARTY PURPOSES

Though by this time some writers were speaking of the United States as a democracy, the term was not generally accepted; for since the Democratic party had adopted the term *for party purposes*, their political opponents could not call themselves democratic without now being identified with the party. Eventually the opposition revived the old Jeffersonian title and called itself Republican. As this party held the political reins the greater share of the time from Lincoln's presidency till the election of Woodrow Wilson, 'democracy' played a subordinate role.

During the first world war when the great American public had to be sloganized so that they would go to war against the 'Central Powers,' the people were conditioned through every means of propaganda to associate with the word 'democracy' all that was 'good,' cherished and dear to the Amer-

ican heart. Then thousands of young men went marching away to war to make the world safe for this carefully nurtured illusion. For the first time the stamp of wide popularity was given to the idea that the United States of America is a democracy. Because of the particular circumstances prevailing at that time, even the most conservative republicans could not repudiate it without acquiring a bright tinge of subversiveness. Had some other political party been in office at the time, the Great World War I might well have been fought to make the world safe for republicanism, laborism, or whiggery.

TO KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT

And just to keep the record straight, it might be well to recall that even though the term 'republic' has been used in some diplomatic and official papers, and some people insist that our form of government is a republic, there is no official sanction for this claim either. At the time the Constitution was drawn, 'republic' was also a frightful word to the advocates of states' rights. It was not used in any of the first state constitutions and as it appears in the Federal Constitution, it guarantees to each state a republican form of government. But nowhere is there an explanation of what is meant by the term 'republican.' The only official style and title is still *The United States of America*.

By the time the ebullient emotion of war had subsided to a bewildered and fretful simmer, the concept of 'democracy' as being synonymous with patriotic Americanism, and all the 'good' things in life, was firmly established. Any rash individual who now attempted a refutation must be quite prepared for social disapprobation, and ready with proof that he was not toting bombs in his beard. As is customary in those short interludes between conflicts, usually referred to as 'peace-time,' the boiling point of patriotism continued gradually to rise, and the accent veered again to the ever-fascinating game of chiseling the fellow man.

Once again it was possible to indulge in some mild speculation on the side as to just what kind of government we had. 'Capitalistic' became a word to be much bandied during those days. Some intellectual liberals were saying harsh things about successful chiselers in general and hinting that our way of life was not all that it was cracked up to be. In the process of defending the 'right' to chisel and screaming 'red' at all who dared to question it, the

'capitalist' became a familiar figure in the land. There is an old cliché to the effect that familiarity breeds contempt. However factual this quip, it soon came to pass that the 'capitalist' was more and more often depicted in cartoons and movies as a pompous and well upholstered gentleman in a high silk hat. Before those vehement defenders realized it, they were associated in the thoughts of the people with other cartoons depicting Vice, Intolerance, Greed and other assorted unsavory personifications—good-humoredly when there was food in the pantry; menacingly when rations were thin. The 'common man' could not identify 'capitalism' with his own interests and welfare. Clearly, something must be done—but quickly.

At about this time the advertising man was doing a remarkable job of showing the world just what could be done in the way of conditioning people to believe the moon is made of green cheese. Patently these were the boys to become the Public Relations Counsels for the big corporations. It was no time at all until it was oute to call the captains of industry 'capitalists' and Mr. and Mrs. John Q. were getting larger and larger doses of a soothing syrup they had long since been accustomed to, but with a spicy new ingredient added.

FREE ENTERPRISE FOR WHOM?

The formula varied and the packaging was kept up with the trend for modern design, but from this time on the basic ingredients remained the same. 'Democracy,' which had lost its acrid taste by a process of habituation, was skillfully blended with 'free enterprise.' It was a stroke of genius! Never before had such a palatable political concoction been devised; one which could be so identified with their own longing to taste all of the 'good' things in life, that great masses of people would clamor for it. It was such an undeniable success that every pressure group across the Continent identified itself as a stalwart of 'democracy' and 'free enterprise,' and hawked its wares in the name of that heady elixir, arrogantly confident that no one would call the bluff for fear of exposing the real nature of the exhilarating brew they were all peddling.

For World War II no great emotionalizing slogan could be found. The 'War of Survival' did not click in spite of presidential sanction. And so the war was fought in the name of numerous reasons; but foremost always was the admonition that we must

'save and preserve democracy and free enterprise, our way of life.' A shortage of paper did not prevent corporate business from keeping the American public continually posted on the patriotism and unselfish sacrifices of 'free enterprise.' As the whole nation went into an orgy of celebration on V-J day, the radio screamed forth at regular intervals, between news announcements, the hysterical cadenza, that NOW THAT FREE ENTERPRISE HAS WON THE WAR, WE MUST NOT FORGET: WE MUST PRESERVE IT AT ALL COSTS! The unmitigated temerity of the sponsors of this brand of hogwash marked a new high in the technique of distortion.

A STROKE OF GENIUS!

To those who have accepted uncritically the slogan, 'preserve free enterprise,' an investigation of even the meager statistics available on the millions of dollars the government has paid to 'private' business in subsidies during the war might serve to raise a question or two. Free enterprise for what? Free for whom?

Even the most cursory examinations of the term makes any discussion as to whether or not IT did or did not win the war, totally irrelevant. Like democracy, the term is so loosely and variously defined as to be utterly devoid of meaning. It is a national delusion deliberately and assiduously cultivated by the molders of 'public opinion,' and so fused with 'democracy' and 'our way of life' as to become an integral part of a 'concept' of patriotism, thereby assuming the status of a religion protected by secular laws of blasphemy.

In October 1941 Howard Scott warned the people of this Continent of the imperative need for a statement of clarification on the fundamental issues at stake in the war then raging in Europe. Every American as a part of the 'arsenal of democracy' had every reason to be interested in how we got that way and where we were going from there. At that time, speaking before capacity audiences across the United States, and in the article *'The Sellout of the Ages,'* the Director-in-Chief of Technocracy Inc. gave the only factual analysis of the world conflict which had yet been presented. Under the sub-title *'Call It By Its Right Name—Fascism,'* Scott stated in part:

Never once in the past two years has any member of the government of United States or of Great Britain given this titanic world struggle its proper name. Does this mean

that they do not know what their struggle is? Or that they are deliberately deceiving the people of their respective countries on the true nature of what they face? Technocracy does not question the sincerity of Roosevelt or Churchill, but it does unequivocally state that their tactics displayed to date are undoubtedly the greatest contribution extant to the misinformation of the people of the United States and Great Britain on the correct nature of this world struggle.

Are we being kidded into the belief that we are only fighting Adolf Hitler and his obnoxious party government of Germany? We of America must face the fact that we have already invested \$66 billion in being the world's 'arsenal of democracy,' and we had damn well better know what and whom we're fighting before we go very much further!

Technocracy Inc continued throughout the war to point out the fundamental operating characteristics of fascism, and the need for recognizing it regardless of the name-label. Every copy of Technocracy's Victory Program of Total Conscription emphasized this warning in bold-face type: AMERICA MUST LIQUIDATE ITS PRO-FASCISTS AT HOME BEFORE IT CAN DEFEAT ITS FASCIST ENEMIES ABROAD!

MORAL CANT AND POLITICAL HUMBUG

On the other hand, the business, political and clerical leadership of this country continued only to befog and confuse the basic issues involved, with a wordy web of moral cant and political humbug. When we were not fighting for some philosophical or political concept, we were fighting against such vague abstractions as the 'powers of darkness,' 'the forces of evil,' 'the spirit of oppression,' 'the lust for power' or the more formal but none the less abstract 'Axis.' Whether or not this was a planned confusion, it very conveniently kept the spotlight off the fascist trend at home.

It was not until the organized military effort of European fascism was destroyed that we began, to any noticeable degree, to hear the word fascism over the radio and in the public press in connection with the war. Suddenly, now that the armed conflict had ceased, and the more prominent fascist political leaders were either dead or in custody, we were being told that fascism was dead. We witnessed the spectacle of twenty-four nations per-

meated with fascism being hurriedly whitewashed, spuriously endowed with the halo of democracy, and invited to sit at conference with The United Nations of the world. If the people can be made to believe that fascism is dead, the machinations of the fascist intriguers to mobilize world opinion for the purpose of counteracting the military defeat of fascism can continue unmolested. They stand on the assertion that as long as fascism is now dead, all remaining forms of social control which are not communistic are democratic. Following below is an example of the dangerous type of propaganda being given wide circulation in the effort to precipitate a war with the country which constitutes the greatest threat to the fascist mode of social operation!

Every day makes more evident the fact that two strong essentially incompatible ways of life will divide the loyalties of men and nations of tomorrow. They are genuine democracy and Marxian totalitarianism . . . Fascism and Nazism, rampant in their might, fought its (democracy's) destruction. Fascism is gone, we hope forever. And soon Nazism will be only a horrible historical memory.

However, we have to reckon with the active, cleverly organized and directed opposition of Marxian totalitarianism to genuine democracy. . . . Against it democracy must be constantly on guard, quick to detect and penetrate its camouflage. Democracy's bulwark is religion, and justice is its watchword. We entered this war to defend our democracy. It is our solemn responsibility, in the reconstruction, to use our full influence in safeguarding the freedom of all peoples. This we are convinced is the only way to an enduring peace.

AN ABUNDANCE OF EVIDENCE

The complete statement, only a part of which is here quoted, was being widely distributed at the time of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, by a most respected segment of our population, followers of the policy of Rome. (Reference on File.)

There is an abundance of evidence on every hand that fascism is still very much alive. Lies, no matter how profoundly intoned, are still lies. Obviously some criterion other than that of vacillating

verbalisms must be used as a basis of understanding the crisis facing this Continent today. Some method other than the authoritarian, sloganizing, confusion technique must be used if we are to avoid chaos.

The problems confronting America today are neither moral, political, philosophical nor ideological. The major problems that Americans are faced with today are geological, biological, and technological. The great technology of this Continent—the means whereby we live and upon which we are all dependent for our continued existence—was not built by moral, political, or philosophical methods. Neither can the problems brought to a culmination by the installation and use of that technology be solved by such methods. The high-energy, technological civilization of the North American Continent was accomplished by the technique and method of science and engineering. The attempt to operate such a civilization by obsolete pre-technological institutions and methods is therefore as idiotic as installing a Zulu witch-doctor as head surgeon in the Mayo Clinic.

No understanding of our physical environment can be obtained if we live in a delusional world of meaningless noises. Words must be defined in terms of *observable action*; in terms of performance and operating characteristics of a system of a certain time and place.

Only by hacking our way through the veil of verbalism to an understanding of basic design, stated in terms of functional characteristics, can we recognize a mode of social operation regardless of any arbitrary name-label by which it may be called.

Technocracy Inc. offers every American the opportunity, through its literature, public lectures, and classes, to study and analyze for himself the factual data on the physical operating characteristics of the Price System under which he lives.

The first step is analysis and understanding, but the task is not only to discover and to describe. Technocracy is a social dynamic, in that it offers also the means of acting on the data uncovered. We can clear the way for the natural progression to a new America of security and abundance for all citizens; or we can—by doing nothing at all—give tacit approval to a powerful minority group which works to install fascism in America—fascism in the name of democracy!

—Loril Mettam, 12237-1.

TECHNOCRACY

North America's Only Social Dynamic

WHAT?

Technocracy is the only North American social movement with a North American program which has become widespread on this Continent. It has no affiliation with any other organization, group, or association either in North America or elsewhere.

The basic unit of Technocracy is the chartered Section consisting of a minimum of 25 members and running up to several hundred.

It is not a commercial organization or a political party; it has no financial subsidy or endowment and has no debts. Technocracy is supported entirely by the dues and donations of its own members. These widespread activities of Technocracy are performed voluntarily; no royalties, commissions or bonuses are paid, and only a small full-time staff receives subsistence allowances. The annual dues are \$6.00 which are paid by the member to his local Section.

Members wear the chromium and vermilion insignia of Technocracy—the Monad, an ancient generic symbol signifying balance.

WHEN?

Technocracy originated in the winter of 1918-1919 when Howard Scott formed a group of scientists, engineers and economists that became known in 1920 as the Technical Alliance—a research organization. In 1933 it was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian membership organization. In 1934 Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief, made his first Continental lecture tour which laid the foundation of the present nation-wide membership organization. Since 1934 Technocracy has grown steadily without any spectacular spurts, revivals, collapses or rebirths. This is in spite of the fact that the press has generally 'held the lid' on Technocracy, until early in 1942 when it made the tremendous 'discovery' that Technocracy had been reborn suddenly, full-fledged with all its members, headquarters, etc., in full swing!

WHERE?

There are units and members of Technocracy in almost every State in the U. S. and in all provinces in Canada, and in addition there are members in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico and in numerous other places with the Armed Forces.

Members of Technocracy are glad to travel many miles to discuss Technocracy's Program with any interested people and Continental Headquarters will be pleased to inform anyone of the location of the nearest Technocracy unit.

WHO?

Technocracy was built in North America by North Americans. It is composed of North American citizens of all walks of life. Technocracy's membership is a composite of all occupations, economic levels, races, and religions which make up this Continent. Membership is open only to North American citizens. Aliens, Asiatics and politicians are not eligible. (By politicians is meant those holding elective political office or active office in any political party).

Doctor, lawyer, storekeeper, farmer, mechanic, teacher, preacher or housewife—as long as you are a patriotic American—you are welcome in Technocracy.

Trends in the News

THE NATION'S HOUSING

THE SCALE OF THE HOUSING CRISIS is illustrated by statistics collected by the National Housing Agency. It estimates that 15 to 20 years of intensive building would be needed, just to replace existing substandard homes with structures having minimum safety and health conditions.

According to NHA, 39% of city housing in the United States is below minimum standards of health and safety. More than half of this substandard housing consists of buildings with structural conditions which are a menace to the health and safety of their occupants. Here are some highlights from the NHA analysis of substandard housing:

More than 16% of substandard housing does not have running water.

More than two-thirds does not have private baths.

Almost two-thirds has no inside private toilets.

Almost one-third has inadequate inside lighting.

Almost two-thirds has dangerous or inadequate heating.

Almost half has inadequate daylight or ventilation.

—Bread & Butter.

DAIRY FARMS PLOWED UP

BETWEEN 25 AND 30 DAIRY FARMS have been plowed up in the rich White River Valley farming center south of Seattle during the past year, contributing to the critical Seattle milk shortage which has resulted in a 25 percent cut in home deliveries.

Farmers complain high feed and labor costs and a fixed milk price throughout the war years have reduced profits so drastically that in some cases overhead surpasses income.

Milking barns have been turned into storage sheds or left idle along with thousands of dollars' worth of milking equipment.

Hundreds of milk cows have been sold by dairymen for beef.

Some dairymen have plowed up their pastures to turn the land into bean and pea fields; one has turned his acreage into hotbeds for lettuce and celery.

Within a ten-mile radius of Kent, five dairy farms were found completely idle, the wind blowing through the milking sheds and barns.

One of the West's most modern dairy ranches, established south of Kent only a year ago at a cost of about \$45,000, closed during the past week, the cows being sold and the rich pasture land plowed under. The operator, Herb Harmon, said he could not make enough money on his investment because of high feed and labor costs.

—Seattle Times.

PLANE SETS MARK

LOS ANGELES—UP)—An army P-80 jet plane landed at Mines field at 1:52 o'clock this afternoon, establishing what army authorities said was a new record of 44 minutes between here and San Francisco. The speedy Lockheed "Shooting Star" took off from Mills field, San Francisco, at 1:08 o'clock, army officials said.—Seattle Star.

TAX REPORTS

MANUFACTURERS AND OTHER business men in Illinois will be required to make 76 federal, state, and local tax payments or reports this year, including 10 in January. Six federal and four state reports are due this month, the "heaviest" of the year.—Chicago Daily Tribune.

ARMY HAS 'PLENTY OF BRASS' IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, Jan. 15.—(AP)—The Army newspaper Stars and Stripes said today in a Page 1 box:

"Washington's Pentagon Building has no corner on brass. China Theatre headquarters (in Shanghai) has one general for each private—six of each."

The newspaper added that headquarters has 69 colonels, or 10 more than the number of technical sergeants; 63 lieutenant colonels; 75 majors; 110 captains, 145 first lieutenants and 87 second lieutenants.

HOW ABOUT SURPLUSES?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—(AP)—Members of the Order of the Purple Heart have decided, after interviewing scores of combat veterans, that deep down in the heart of most of them is a desire to "get away from it all" and raise chickens. So they plan to give wounded veterans an opportunity to get in the chicken-raising business on a wholesale, nation-wide scale.

Here's how:

First, the veterans have sought the help of Gen. Omar N. Bradley, veterans' administrator, in the purchase of some Army and Navy surplus air fields, cantonments or other military installations where there are good living quarters plus barracks.

The men will turn the barracks into chicken "farms," raising thousands of birds for metropolitan meat markets. This will be done by creating a giant food cooperative, with each veteran receiving shares. He will agree to tend up to 10,000 chickens. In return he has a chance "to make a profit of up to \$4,000 a year" and in addition will get living quarters in one of the officers' buildings on the field.

INTEREST NIL

CHICAGO.—(AP)—The Transportation Association of America has asked Senator Burton K. Wheeler to "inquire searchingly" into circumstances surrounding termination of trusteeship of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.

"The association has never witnessed such neglect of important public interest as that apparent in the action of Nov. 26 following termination of the trusteeship of the Milwaukee road by order of Federal Judge Michael L. Igou," Donald D. Conn, the association's executive vice-president, declared in a statement.

"Fifteen new directors were elected. One lives in Seattle, fourteen in Chicago. There is not a single representative on this board from the vast areas served by over 11,000 miles of this great transcontinental railroad, a state of affairs that is hardly conducive to public confidence in the future of private ownership in this industry," the statement said.

RESEARCH GROWS

RESEARCH COULD well be considered an industry within itself because in 1940 there were 70,000 persons engaged in research in 2,350 laboratories at an approximate expense of \$343,000,000.—Seattle Times.

WELCOME HOME

A RETURNING VETERAN who was thrilled with the big "Welcome" sign at the entrance of Seattle's harbor suggests that below the sign these notations should be made: "Haircut, \$1; shave, 75 cents; shine, 25 cents; 5-cent cigars, 9 cents."—Bellingham Herald.

MAIL FROM HOME

'Mail call' is a big event in the life of our young folks serving in foreign lands. This young wife found cheering news to send to her G. I. Joe.

The following was given as one of the regular broadcasts presented by Regional Divisions 11833 and 11834 of Technocracy Inc. each Thursday evening at 6:15 P. M. over Station KPAS, Los Angeles. Dial 1110.

—The Editor.

Voice: Ask any G. I. what the boys overseas —1— look forward to most and he will probably answer 'Mail from home!' Yes, 'Mail Call' was an event in the lives of those young Americans who fought and won the bloodiest war in all history. It relieved the monotonous daily grind, and in the misery of rain-soaked foxholes many a lonely boy has felt a little better—not quite so miserable—by reading over, perhaps for the twentieth time, a letter from a loved one at home. Well, the fighting is over now but the boys are not all home yet. Thousands are still over there in Europe or Japan and the only tie they have with home is still 'Mail Call.'

We wonder what some of those letters must sound like—for instance, a letter from a wife to her husband who, in the near future, will return home and try to pick up the threads of civilian life once more. With all the confusion and uncertainty we here at home face in these days, what can she tell him that will keep up his courage and offer him some hope for the future? If she can give him a clear-cut, accurate picture of conditions now existing on the home front, will he even want to return, or will he re-enlist, as thousands of others have done, rather than face the uncertainty of trying to earn a living as he did before the war?

Let us imagine, if we can, what a wife could write if she wants to give her husband an honest, sincere and accurate account of the conditions he will probably have to face upon his return home. It's 'Mail Call' in—well, Tokyo is as good a place as any—it makes little difference—and Joe has his precious letter from home. He goes off to a quiet corner and settles himself with a sigh of contentment and opens his letter.

JOE: (Talking to himself, in a low voice) Ah-h-h-h!

Boy, this is swell! Eight pages! The old gal sure writes a letter when she gets going. Well, let's see what gives.

Voice: Dear Joe: For a long time I didn't hear a —3— word from you and was getting quite worried. Then four of your letters arrived all at once, so now I feel better. Thought for a while that maybe one of those cute little WACS or army nurses was making a play for you. If any do, tell her for me that I'll tear her limb from limb. That goes for you, too, darling.

WORRIED ABOUT THINGS AT HOME

Well, Joe, I don't feel much like kidding just now. Oh, don't worry, I'm all right; but it's just that I'm worried. About things here at home, I mean. Everything is so upset and nobody seems to know what to do. The papers are simply full of all sorts of trouble—strikes, reconversion troubles, unemployment, housing shortages—everything. You have enough points so that you can expect to come home before long—that is, if they can spare enough ships from regular commercial runs until you are all home, which they don't seem to want to do. Sometimes, Honey, I almost wish you could stay in the army a while longer, at least until things get straightened out here at home. I know lots of the fellows are re-enlisting because they can't find any place in civilian life. Why, just in the last week, I saw two reports in the paper. One was that 8,000 were being sworn in for re-enlistment on Okinawa and that 20,000 have already re-enlisted in Manila and the Army officials are expecting about 10,000 a month in the future. They say the reason is that discharged soldiers are finding it so hard to make a living as civilians and that they are better off financially in the army. Not very encouraging, is it? The other one I clipped out of the paper and I am enclosing it so you can read it for yourself.

Remember when you went away? Two years ago, wasn't it? It seems like forever to me and the kids but I guess it is only two years. Well, do you remember how everyone was so big with their promises? 'When you come home nothing will be too good for you!'—and all that hooey? I suppose we swallowed it then, but believe me, Joe, that isn't the way it is now. Plenty of the boys are finding it out, too. You remember George Foster? Well, George got out two weeks ago and when he went to his old boss to get his job back do you know what his boss told him? He said, 'I'm sorry, George, but we put in a lot of new equipment while you were away and get along with only two-thirds of the force we used to have before the war. There just isn't any place for you right now. Of course, if anything turns up we'll let you know.'

THOUSANDS IN THE SAME BOAT

And thousands are facing the same sort of thing and I can't help wondering if you won't be up against it, too. That's why I'm so worried, Joe. Of course, as far as a home goes, we're all right. We have our own. But so many of the boys are coming back to find that they and their families are homeless. Evicted, for one reason or another. 'No vacancy' signs are everywhere, while hundreds of houses and apartment buildings are locked up because the owners want more rent and the OPA won't let them charge more. Believe it or not, Joe, some of the fellows have even rented abandoned chicken coops, out in the San Fernando Valley, just to have a place to sleep. Plenty of people are beginning to ask if that is what you boys fought for—the right to sleep in chicken coops. And while all this is going on, kind hearted old Uncle Sam, so I hear, has 80 million feet of lumber earmarked for shipment to the Orient to rebuild Japanese homes destroyed in the war. Aren't we the big-hearted suckers, though? And about all anybody is doing about the mess is to find a few trailers and tents to help out.

Well, Joe, as I said, I've been terribly worried about all this but I've also been doing a lot of thinking. And don't ask what with, you big lug! Honest, Honey, anyone can see that, in a country capable of producing more than any other country on earth, these conditions simply should not exist. There must be something wrong somewhere. And there is. Do you remember, a long time ago, Frank Bailey dragged us down to one of those Technoc-

racy meetings? And the speaker talked about the Price System, as he called it, coming to an end? Remember what you said? 'Aw, someone's always predicting the end of the world or something! Just another bunch of crackpots!' Well, for once, my darling, I think you were wrong. In fact, I seem to recall that even you, when we saw that full-page ad in the paper urging some sort of a program of Total Conscription, said that it sounded like it might be a good idea. Well, anyhow, all these little bits must have stuck in my mind, because a couple of weeks ago, when I was down town, I happened to pass their headquarters and I stopped to look at the window display. All of a sudden I made up my mind to go in and find out more about it. Through the window I saw someone at the desk in the reception room (fade out) so I walked in.

Voice: Good Morning! May I help you?

—1—

Voice: Yes. I want to find out more about what
—3— you people are doing and what your program is. My name is Ruth Brown. I have a husband overseas and I am more than a little worried over the conditions at home—conditions which he will face when he returns. I feel there is something wrong and I thought perhaps you could tell me what is the matter.

Voice: Well, there certainly IS something wrong
—1— and I am sure we can help you understand what it is. First, tell me, have you ever had any contact with this Organization before?

Voice: Only once. That was quite a long time
—3— ago. We attended a lecture, but I guess we weren't very much impressed at the time. My husband had a good job and was making good money. We have our own home and were doing all right. We couldn't see where you got the idea that our system was going to end.

Voice: And what made you suddenly decide to in-
—1— vestigate Technocracy?

Voice: Oh, I don't know. A lot of things, I guess.
—3— Some of our friends have come back and they find it so hard to get started again.

Why, one boy I know couldn't even find civilian clothes after he got out of the army! He had an awful time getting what he needed. And the papers are full of how hard it is to find a place to live. And all the trouble we are having with reconversion, labor troubles, and everything. Even I can see something is wrong.

Voice: Well, Mrs. Brown, perhaps it is a good
—1— thing that all these symptoms of the crack-
ing up of our social system are being forced
upon our attention. It is helping a lot of people to
realize that 'the old gray mare ain't what she used
to be' and that something will have to be done—
and soon. Now, to begin with, suppose I very
briefly explain Technocracy's basic analysis of our
Price System, made several years ago.

During the past 150 years, Americans have de-
veloped a highly technological civilization. That is,
we have come more and more to rely upon techno-
logical methods of production to supply our daily
needs. We have developed machines to do almost
every type of work or to manufacture almost any
kind of article we use. Now, as we have devel-
oped along these lines, the need for human labor
has become correspondingly less. On the other
hand, our method of distribution demands that all
be employed in order to secure the necessary pur-
chasing power—that is, the money which we ex-
change for the goods or services we need. The
greater proportion of our population relies upon
wages or salaries in order to live and when we de-
velop a situation in which the machine takes over
the work formerly done by human beings, then we
find ourselves faced with an acute unemployment
problem. As that trend is irreversible, we find that
unemployment is steadily increasing.

UNEMPLOYMENT SIDE-TRACKED

Of course, when the war came, we drafted mil-
lions of workers into the Army and, at the same
time, expanded our industries to the extent neces-
sary to supply the demands of war. As a result,
this unemployment problem was side-tracked for
the duration. But the basic cause remains and,
now that the war is over, we find that the situation
has been greatly aggravated. We installed mod-
ern machinery at a much greater rate than ever be-
fore in order to supply the tremendous volume of
goods needed to fight a total war. Well, we still
have the machinery and we are in a position to
produce more than ever before, and at the same
time we will require fewer workers than ever be-
fore. That is why our returning veterans are find-
ing it so hard to get back into civilian life again.
We produced a tremendous volume of physical
goods while 10 million of them were overseas—far
more goods than we could ever use in peacetime.
So what are they going to do when they return? A

few will find jobs, yes; but the greater number will
remain unemployed. So, too, will millions of for-
mer workers in our war plants. The thing to do, in
a Price System, is for the Government to make up
the deficit in our purchasing power so that we shall
not actually starve to death.

Voice: But what on earth are we going to do?
—3— When we know we can produce so much,
the people are going to demand that it be
produced. Can't this be done some way?

Voice: Not in a Price System, Mrs. Brown. You
—1— see, one of the first requirements of a Price
System is that we maintain scarcity. As
soon as we produce the abundance which the adop-
tion of your suggestion would mean, all concepts
of value will be destroyed. If we are going to
maintain a social system in which we exchange
goods and services, then we must maintain value.
You cannot set a price on something which has no
value. You have seen many instances in the past
of what we have called over-production. This is
simply another way of describing an abundance
except that, in our present system, it means *more
than can be sold at a profit*. Do you see what I
mean?

Voice: Yes, I think I do. As I understand it, we
—3— are using so much machinery to make
things with that we don't employ as many
people as we did before. At the same time, we pro-
duce much more than before but we have less to
buy it with. Is that right?

Voice: That's correct. And so, eventually, we will
—1— arrive at the point where we produce so
much, but at the same time distribute so
little purchasing power in the process of production,
that our social system must break down completely.
Then we must be prepared to install a new social
system that can not only produce everything we
need and more, but can distribute it to all our citi-
zens.

Voice: That, I suppose, is the social system which
—3— you call Technocracy?

Voice: Yes. It is a scientific design for the pro-
—1— duction and distribution of the abundance
which this Continent can provide for all the
people living here. It is the only method by which
an economy of abundance can be operated.

Voice: Well, I certainly want to find out more
—3— about this idea, but I haven't the time right
now. Will you be here tomorrow?

Voice: Oh, yes. I'll be here from about nine
—1— o'clock on.

Voice: Good! I'll be in about ten and we'll talk
—3— this over some more. Goodbye, and thanks
a lot.

Voice: Goodbye, Mrs. Brown. I'll be expecting
—1— you tomorrow.

Voice: Well, that's just half of Joe's letter from
—2— home and our time is about up. But tune
in again next week at the same time and
we'll let you hear the rest. Mrs. Brown found out
plenty through her visit to Technocracy Headquar-
ters—facts which you, too, will want to hear. So
until next week at the same time and station, Tech-
nocracy wishes you Happy Landings in the New
America.

* * *

Be sure to read the second half of this broadcast
in our next issue.—Editor.

'Slaves' of the New Era

*Millions of slaves await our command, ready to work day and night
to free us from toil and want.*

This article is reprinted from the official journal of the
International Association of Operative Plasterers and Ce-
ment Finishers, January 1945.

THE machine is a wonderful combination of
metal springs and pulleys. Karel Capek, the
Czechoslovakian author, several years ago de-
scribed a society in which all labor was done by
mechanical workers, called robots. When the ro-
bots developed intelligence, they revolted and
wiped out their creators.

Robots are becoming more and more common in
modern life. Many of them are comparatively sim-
ple devices used to regulate parts of machinery.
But some of them perform seeming miracles.

Ali Baba, in the old Arabian Nights tale, shouted
'Open Sesame,' and the door of the cave flew open.
We call that magic. Yet today doors will swing
back at a word or a shadow or the sound of a foot-
step; you may lie in bed, murmur an order into a
mouthpiece, and robots will close the windows, start
the heat, and turn on your bath water. Robots can
guide ships and airplanes, solve mathematical
equations in a few minutes that humans could not
solve in hours, and run factories. Not only do they
respond to sound; they are equipped with a sense
of 'taste' and 'smell;' they can 'see' with photo-
electric cells, and distinguish between colors more
accurately than human beings can!

In a factory for the manufacturing of rayon yarn,
machines will run twenty-four hour a day, twisting
the yarn, dipping it into dyes of various colors,
looping it into skeins ready for shipment. All this
will be accomplished without one human worker in
the plant! Miles away, at a desk in New York, a
single official will press a button, or will give in-
structions into a telephone.

We must face the facts, say the Technocrats.
Should we see this as man's destruction by the ma-
chines he created? Or should we agree with Tech-
nocracy that man's opportunity for leisure is 'the
most joyful proclamation in history?'

'Technocracy' is an organization of engineers
formed in 1919 to study the changes that are taking
place in society as a result of new high-powered in-
ventions and the practical use of sciences relating
to man and his surroundings.

The Technocrats say we must stop working so
much! Work is 'old-fashioned.' If each adult in
America between 25 and 45 worked but four hours
a day and 660 hours a year, a standard of living
ten times as high could be reached. That is be-
cause the energy output of each man,*) working
through machines, is increasing. Indeed, it has in-
creased many times over in the past thirty years!

For a long time man's output was measured by
his individual ability. Then came the steam engine,
and then electricity, to multiply this output a thou-

sand-fold. Today the energy available in machines and dynamos in the United States alone is estimated at one billion horsepower. Five times the population of the earth could not accomplish the work that this vast energy can accomplish. Man must give up the idea of earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. Society must be reorganized on a new basis—the basis of plenty, instead of scarcity; the basis of leisure, instead of work.

Technocrats, as yet, offer no definite suggestion of the way this is to be accomplished. They merely point to the situation and show what is wrong and what changes are desirable. Among other things, they would cut man's working time to a few hours, do away with the whole monetary system, and regulate the production of factories by the needs of the population. America, with its vast natural resources, and its splendid equipment of energy-producing machines,**) is in a position to lead the world into a new era—an era in which man will search for ways of living, instead of ways in which to earn a living.

There are many ways in which human beings might employ this new leisure to good advantage. We have achieved miracles in the age of mechanical invention through which we have just passed. But social invention is miles behind. While our bodies dwell in skyscrapers or are carried about by airplanes, some of our ideas about human relations hark back to the log cabin stage of development.

Social invention will affect laws, government, medicine, war, distribution of wealth, education, mental hygiene, economics, treatment of crime, international relations—scores of other things which we little dream need changing. We take our present social systems for granted.

With more leisure, people will have time to read widely, to compare ideas, to talk and think more. When they do, they will see more clearly than they do now that the human race needs improvements in ways by which people can live peaceably and happily together, just as much as it needs improvements in storage batteries, Diesel engines, and gyroscopes!

* * *

The writer of the above is evidently one who sees things clearly and is willing to face facts; but he has not carried his investigations quite far enough to get *all* of the facts. Had he done so, he would know that Technocracy Inc. has a very definite design for the accomplishment of its aims. Its Social Program, drawn up by some of the finest engineers in the country, is in definite blueprint form. Technocracy is the only organization that HAS a definite design for the operation of our high-energy civilization. This information is available to any and all who will take the time to investigate it. Technocracy magazines are available on many newsstands over the country, and the magazines and other literature are to be had through any Technocracy Section or from the publishers. The *Technocracy Study Course*, and a number of pamphlets, are in many public libraries. Free leaflets will be sent on request.—*The Editor*.

*) Man's individual energy output is such an insignificant part of the whole that Technocracy's plan of operation ignores it and deals only with extraneous or non-human energy, which even now does more than 98 percent of all the work of production.

) Machines do not **produce energy: they **use** energy to do work. Engines **convert** the energy of the fossil fuels, waterfalls, etc., into use forms for the operation of machines.

VETERANS OUT IN THE COLD

LANSFORD, Pa., Jan. 16.—War veterans picketed every mine in the Panther Valley today in what a spokesman for the ex-G. I.s called a "battle for jobs."

Six thousand anthracite miners refused to cross the picket lines and went home.

About 65 veterans resumed their picketing this morning in Lansford, many wearing uniforms and carrying banners saying: "We Can't Live on Promises," "We Fought for the U. S. A. and Now We're Discarded," and "Welcome Home, for What?"

The ex-G. I.s, averaging 20 years in age and most of them without previous employment, complained the company hired "outsiders" during the war and that there are no mine jobs now for Panther Valley residents, who, they said, have virtually no other form of employment.

"If we had stayed home," spokesmen for the veterans explained, "we would have gotten these jobs as they became available. We could have claimed industrial deferment and we'd be working today, steady and at good wages. Instead, we went into service and outsiders came in here to take the jobs that should have been ours."

Said another picket: "We waited a long time to come home and we want to stay home. We want jobs at home. Let those who came here for the war 'grave' go back where they came from."

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the group which came to the valley to work during the war asserted the miners came here in good faith to accept jobs and said the men have families whom they don't want to make suffer by their losing their jobs.—Associated Press.

NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

WHAT NEXT!

REFRIGERATION BY AIR

A NEW REFRIGERATOR weighing only 19 lbs. and capable of carrying 100 lbs. of perishables was developed for American Airlines . . . The unit, which is called Keep-Rite, is filled with dry ice which in evaporating becomes gaseous carbon dioxide. The high pressure produced by the gas operates the mechanism, which is described as a combination gas engine and compressor. Enough dry ice can be stored in the unit to operate it for 4 days. The temperature can be maintained from 64 degrees above to 40 degrees below zero F. Since the unit is always pressurized, bottled goods can be transported at high altitudes without danger of the stopper popping. The refrigerator can be lifted out of the plane and put on a truck without disturbing the contents.—American Aviation.

NEW FABRIC MADE FROM CHICKEN FEATHERS

WITH THE AID of a new preservation method developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which calls for use of common salt and hydrochloric acid, chicken feathers can now be used in making a new type of cloth. More than a hundred million pounds of feathers ordinarily are wasted each year because they decompose too rapidly to permit their collection and processing. As described in the January issue of "Coronet," the feathers are processed into a light-weight, woolly or furry appearing thread. Scientists have found that feathers and wool makes a fabric warmer than wool.

FAST MASONRY DRILL

A NEW TYPE MASONRY DRILL, made by Carboly Co., Inc., Detroit, is claimed to cut through concrete faster than any other available tool. It is said to have drilled thousands of conduit holes in concrete ships built by Concrete Ship Constructors, National City, Calif., ten times faster than was previously possible. The efficiency is attributed to the drill's blade which is made of Carboly cemented carbide, the hardest metal yet produced. The drill eliminates the customary prolonged hammering and can drill an average of 300 holes before requiring sharpening in contrast to the frequent resharpening needed by regularly used star drills.

—Western Metals, Aug. 1945.

YEAST VS. FAMINE

GROWTH OF A SPECIAL YEAST high in protein and the B vitamins is being undertaken in the West Indies with the expectation that the highly concentrated nutrient of the product may be especially valuable in war-torn Europe. The yeast product has a protein content of 40 to 50 percent and is expected to cost about 12 cents a pound, when produced from sugar cane grown in Jamaica. The average person's daily requirement of protein and B vitamin is reported to be met by about half an ounce of the concentrated yeast—Scientific American, Jan 1946.

TELEVISION SHOPPING IS READY TO START

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Husbands who have trouble keeping their bank accounts in focus with the little woman's outlay for new clothes may be in for a new shock.

Television shopping—which would permit her to buy a complete outfit without leaving the house—needs only the approval of the Federal Communications Commission to become a fact.—Seattle Times.

LIGNIN, A SOIL BUILDER

LIGNIN, A WASTE PRODUCT of paper and pulp mills, may be an important factor in the nation's soil conservation and improvement program . . . experiments show that the use of lignin to supply depleted soils with humus and organic matter can increase the efficiency of these soils about 20 percent.

At present, 2,000,000 tons of lignin are discharged annually as a waste product into streams where it pollutes the water.—Science News Letter.

CANDY WITH LESS SUGAR DEVELOPED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—(AP)—Streamlined candies that keep figures streamlined soon can help beat the sugar shortage.

The new mixture, made of citrus peel, was developed in California. Government experts said it 'has the taste, texture and appearance of cream centers used in the finest quality candy, but requires only half as much sugar.

AIR CONDITIONED TRANSIT COACH

AN AIR CONDITIONED TROLLEY COACH built by the Pullman Standard Car Co. will soon be placed in service on the city transit system of Atlanta, Georgia. The desirability of air conditioning local transit vehicles has long been recognized, but the development of practical equipment has been complicated by the heavy weight and high cost of equipment. Because of the frequent opening and shutting of doors, twice as great a volume of air must be cooled on an intra-city bus. On the Atlanta trolley coach, the air will be cooled by mechanical refrigeration equipment which draws electricity from the overhead power lines. Sufficient power is available to permit high-speed operation despite the added weight of the equipment.

—Business Week.

BETTER STEEL CUTTING TOOLS

HIGH-SPEED STEEL TOOLS of all types, tungsten, molybdenum, or cobalt, are being heat-treated in production electric furnaces at General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. This method produces cutters of uniform hardness to the sharpest point, eliminates cutting and grinding usually necessary to remove oxidation and decarburization, and enables cutters and dies to be made to size before hardening, saving material and grinding cost. In order to achieve these results, the following conditions are maintained: pre-heat and high-heat furnaces are gas-tight electric furnaces; atmosphere in the furnace is kept free from decarburizing gases, carbon dioxide, and water vapor . . . furnace atmosphere is enriched slightly with natural gas, propane or butane, to compensate for contamination of the atmosphere with carbon dioxide and water during charging and discharging the furnace.—Steel.

ARTIFICIAL FALL

CHEMICAL DUSTING OF COTTON plants to cause their leaves to fall when desired in order to allow mechanical pickers to handle the crop has proved successful and is now moving into other fields of usefulness. Similar dusting defoliates tomato plants and lets the sun reach the fruit to ripen it as the season advances. Removal of the leaves from vines is reported to simplify harvesting soy beans. Other applications of the new technique are expected to benefit those who can't wait for Nature to bring on Fall in due course. Active principle of the dust is calcium cyanamide.—Scientific American.

DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT!

A belief is an opinion held without proof. Dare we rely on opinion for our national direction?

BELIEF may be a satisfactory method for handling 'spiritual' problems, but is not the workable mechanics for solving physical problems. Since a nation's problems are physical, straight thinking, reasoning from basic facts, is necessary, rather than from intuition, beliefs, opinions, and traditions. In our hesitancy or unwillingness to think straightly, to face unpleasant facts and act accordingly, we are caught in a web of confusion of our own making and find ourselves floundering around in a wilderness of beliefs, opinions and traditions, befogged by misinformation and exaggerations, and bombarded by cleverly fabricated high-pressure propaganda and ballyhoo.

It must be remembered that straight thinking is at all times based upon the correlation of objectively observable (see, feel, hear, taste, smell, etc.,) phenomena. If you can see, feel, hear, taste or smell it you don't have to believe it; it is a fact. Straight thinking utilizes factual knowledge of things and events in a physical world; in other words it is the application of the scientific method of experimental observation and test to physical problems, in order to determine the most probable. On the other hand, beliefs are abstract concepts composed of symbols in the minds of men which are not reflections of real things in a physical world. Belief does not make a thing so; neither does it solve physical problems. In other words, belief is an opinion formed in the mind of the believer, when faced with a phenomenon or circumstance beyond his understanding—an opinion held without proof.

ERRORS LIVE TO MISLEAD

Errors have a way of being passed on from generation to generation and, unless checked by straight thinking, of remaining to mislead. Too often even educated men endorse the most ridiculous absurdities because they have failed to take

time out to examine basic facts. The shadow of Aristotle, the great Greek philosopher, lay across European thinking for two thousand years. He and his followers believed that bodies fell at a speed proportionate to their weight. According to his opinion and the beliefs of his followers it stood to reason; it made common sense; it was logically justified; there was no more to be said. This error lasted until the time of Galileo and was supposed by everybody to be a statement of truth.

GALILEO PROVED HIS POINT

The scientific method is incompatible with magic, pure reason, or common sense; so in 1638 Galileo Galilei published a monograph in which he took Aristotle, the philosopher, to task. Members of this school, said Galileo in effect, sit comfortably in armchairs and use their reason concerning events temporal and spiritual. This might be a satisfactory method for spiritual events, but it is a poor one for temporal events; especially physical events in time and space. Galileo had substituted the Leaning Tower of Pisa for the armchair of the Schoolmen. He had climbed the spiral stairs loaded with assorted sizes of missiles. He had dropped them one by one and had carefully noted their rate of fall. By this scientific method of experimental observation and test he had deduced in 1591 what later was to be established as a fact: namely, that in a vacuum, bodies regardless of size would reach the ground at the same instant as a leaf or feather dropped from an equal height. Those missiles shattered the armchair school of physics forever and introduced the scientific method of investigation into western civilization.

We have arrived at a point where beliefs and opinions are having less and less effect on the world's activities. We have learned that to take for granted that which appears to be, without investigation and factual verification, is perilous; it is

equally dangerous to rely on intuition, beliefs, opinions and traditions.

An enlightened public is a straight-thinking, factually informed public. Are we Americans as a whole a straight-thinking factually informed public? The following sentences taken from an article by Junius B. Wood, under the heading, 'Ballyhoo Runs Wild,' (*Nation's Business*, July 1945) reveals:

If Americans often are puzzled as to what their Government is doing, it is not because the Government is silent. Its multiple bureaus are constantly telling them. More than that, these bureaus dipping deeply into public funds, are also eager to tell the people what to think An authoritative estimate for last year is that the public paid \$300,000,000 for government publicity, promotion, propaganda and information The bureaus mask their promotion and propaganda activities behind a daily barrage of factual information, sentimental features and monotonous routine.

And all this for what? To divert public attention from real issues and cover up embarrassing facts; to persuade, to shape the public mind by sheer persistency and volume. In other words we are being fooled in much the same way as the people in Aristotle's time. If this seems a bit far-fetched, let us view a few more lines from the same article:

Willing to undertake even more, the experts recently offered a program for controlling thought in liberal lands. Under their plan, publicity experts and psychologists in uniform will tell those people what has been happening in the outside world. Similar filtering of news is planned for China, the Philippines, Japan and even India. This same . . . organization would also decide what the American public should hear about the countries for which their sons fought and died.

Obviously the object of this world-wide, systematically organized propaganda machine, administered by experts, is not to make the American public think straight, but rather to shape the public mind to what to think.

There is only one strategy, one offensive and one defensive, possible against systematically organized propaganda, and this is unemotional and unbiased straight thinking, reasoning from basic facts, using the scientific method of observation, ex-

periment and test. To accomplish this requires a factually informed, self-disciplined, scientific organization, for one can readily see that this can not be successfully done by individual effort. We have such an organization in Technocracy Inc., Science is the soil in which the roots of Technocracy are spread. The methods of Technocracy, its analysis, synthesis and operations, are identical with those of science in the general field. They arise out of observation, research and experiment. All the internal and external operations of the Organization cling closely to scientific principles. Technocracy, simply defined, is the application of the knowledge of science and the methods of technology to social management.

OUR SOCIAL DESTINY

America is in the midst of a struggle to fulfill its social destiny—a destiny made possible by its wealth of resources and technology. The survival of America demands straight thinking. No people can direct or influence the future by letting things drift, taking things for granted, relying on opinions and beliefs, trusting to luck, avoiding responsibilities and passively awaiting the oncoming events. The solution can be reached only by straight thinking.

—O. A. Kveseth, 12237-1.

TECHNOCRACY MAGAZINES

The Northwest Technocrat, 813 Pine St., Seattle 1, Wash. 15 cents a copy; \$1.50 for 12 issues; \$1.00 for 8 issues.

The Technocrat, 8113 So. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles 44, Calif.; 15 cents a copy; \$1.50 for 12 issues; \$1.00 for 8 issues.

Great Lakes Technocrat, 306 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. 25 cents a copy; \$2.50 for 12 issues; \$1.25 for 6 issues trial subscription. In Canada, \$2.75 for 12 issues.

Technocratic America, R.R. 2, Box 110, Fontana, Calif., mimeo.; 5 cents a copy; 50 cents for 12 issues.

Technocracy Digest, 625 West Pender St., Vancouver, B. C. 25 cents a copy; \$2.50 for 12 issues; \$1.25 for 6 issues.

Technocracy, 155 East 44th St., New York 17, N. Y.; 15 cents a copy. No subscriptions.

Road Truce Ends

Strife between the states over levies and restraints on trucking hits old tempo and early reforms are unlikely.

THE perpetual warfare between truck operators and state legislatures, who may or may not be influenced by railroad lobbies, has flared up again after a truce that military and transportation demands forced upon them (BW Aug. 21, 43, pa. 34).

On January first, Virginia's Governor, Colgate W. Darden, Jr., re-imposed the state's two percent gross receipts tax on out-of-state truckmen. North Carolina immediately lashed back with a demand that Virginia trucks buy a contract hauler license or pay a six percent gross receipts tax. Ohio joined the fray by forcing out-of-state trucks to pay public utility fees as of Dec. 15th, and the District of Columbia threatened Virginia with such a host of requirements that few Virginia carriers would dare to cross the Potomac.

But reciprocal tax skirmishes are only a part of the over-all struggle that probably will never cease entirely between groups with as divergent interests as revenue-hungry states, highway builders with a budget, passenger auto associations, railways, air freight services, and the three million owners of some 4,600,000 trucks.

WARTIME RELAXATION

Fairly liberal regulations agreed to during the war lowered the walls between states by upping loads permissible on trucks, and by increasing allowable width, height and length of both trucks and buses.

New regulations aiming at standardization, which may never be wholly achieved because of the complexity of the problem, are now in order. To attempt them the highway transport committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials will present its plan for size and weights of vehicles at the Oklahoma City meeting of its executives on January 29th. Chairman of the committee is H. S. Fairbanks, Deputy Commissioner of the Public Roads Administration.

No immediate peace is foreseen because the plan

will have to be voted on by the 48 state members of the association, and 41 legislatures are not slated to convene until 1947. Twenty-five states attempted revision in 1945, but only a dozen succeeded. The most drastic limits are in Kentucky. The war emergency regulations which were considered fairly liberal to truckmen, allowed trucks eight feet wide, 35 feet long, and 12½ feet high in all states.

* * *

The above news item appeared in *Business Week* of January 12. It depicts one phase of the confusion that is inevitable if we attempt to resume the methods of control in effect before the war. The war has, if anything, increased sectional competition, because war production developed new industrial capacity in districts that were previously agricultural. Reconversion and the increased distribution of consumer goods will bring increased interstate truck traffic.

The 'complexity of the problem' demands the immediate installation of an over-all design of operation with uniform scientific regulations on a Continental scale. To wait until all the states are ready to agree on a political basis is to doom any such action to defeat. This is a problem for engineers and not for politicians.

'Reciprocal tax skirmishes between revenue-hungry states' are a sorry substitute for intelligent operation of our high-energy civilization.

—The Editor.

Dynamo Definitions

Offered for the purpose of generating social investigation.

PREJUDICE: A lazy man's method of avoiding the drudgery of thinking.

POLITICS: The practice of desensitizing the cerebral area en masse through the power of suggestion. Fraudulently claimed by its practitioners to be beneficial to those who will submit to it.

BUSINESS: Socially objectionable activity to perpetuate stratified income brackets.

COMPETITION: A pleasant human endeavor perverted by modern society in the pursuit of individual monetary rewards.

OPINION: A confession of ignorance of the facts.
—George B. Conner, M. A. L.

NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

From the Question Period

ISN'T THERE DANGER THAT THE ENERGY CERTIFICATE WILL BE COUNTERFEITED?

There would be no point in doing so. In the first place, each one will require the signature of the person to whom it is issued, and possibly his fingerprints. In the second place, when everyone can have all he can possibly use without resorting to such methods, why should he even think of it? It would be equivalent to trying to steal a meal at a free lunch counter. Lastly, since all unused Certificates will be cancelled at the end of two years, there would be nothing to gain anyway. This shows how valid is Technocracy's claim that crime would be practically eliminated by the installation of Technocracy.

WHY DO TECHNOCRATS SO INSISTENTLY REPUDIATE ANY HUMANITARIAN MOTIVE IN THEIR WORK? SURELY THE EFFORT TO END TOIL AND WANT AND HUMAN MISERY IS COMMENDABLE AND WORTHY OF SUPPORT.

One of the most difficult tasks confronting the speakers and writers for Technocracy is the effort to bring about a realization on the part of the public that Technocracy represents a totally new approach to the social problems confronting America. The design of Technocracy is a scientifically worked out solution to a specific problem, having specific characteristics. It is as objective and impersonal as the solution of a mathematical equation. The social problem confronting us has certain concrete, physical characteristics. The Technate is designed to meet and solve these specific points. The one criterion used in measuring and evaluating each step in the design is, 'Will it work?' The fact that the resulting design promises to fulfill the hopes and longings of uncounted generations of humanity is simply a fortunate circumstance. The important thing to realize is that even if this scientific solution to America's problem promised unpleasant results, it would still be the only workable answer, because it alone is based upon a complete, objective, and scientific study of the problem itself. As a humanitarian project, this organization would have no more claim upon public support than any one of a dozen other humanitarian organizations. As a scientific body, it presents a unique approach to our problems, and commands the active aid of every intelligent American.

WHAT SELF-HELP WILL BE ACCORDED LABOR, UNDER THE OPERATION OF TECHNOCRACY, TO REPLACE THE WEAPONS OF THE STRIKE, COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, BOYCOTT, ETC.?

The weapons of labor are used for one of two purposes at present: to obtain either better wages or better working conditions, or both. In a Technate, every adult will receive an equal 'income'—that is, an equal claim against the goods produced and the services rendered. This eliminates the necessity of a strike for higher wages. As to working conditions, from an engineering point of view poor working conditions are wasted and inefficient, and could not be tolerated in a scientifically operated State. The best possible working conditions will be a normal part of all productive processes. It is clear, then, that the weapons of organized labor will no longer be needed. They will simply fall into disuse.

WHY NOT SEND OUR GOODS ABROAD? DO NOT THE EUROPEANS NEED OUR SURPLUS GOODS?

This country and this Continent have never to date produced a surplus of any consumer commodity. We have upon numerous occasions produced more goods of one type than we could sell at a profit. We have never produced more than we could use.

We would do well to postpone our consideration of how to dispose of surplus goods until such time as we have such goods on hand. It should be noted also that the goods now being shipped abroad are being sent to Europe and elsewhere not primarily because they are needed more desperately there than at home, but in order to bolster the economic systems of the world, our own included.

WHAT ABOUT SMUGGLING, BLACK MARKETS, BOOT-LEGGING, ADULTERATION OF GOODS, ETC., IN A TECHNATE?

The activities mentioned, as well as a host of others, closely related in character, such as the production of inferior quality clothing, are indulged in for just one reason: they are profitable. The Price System reserves its highest awards for those who are most successful in carrying out business of this type. In a Technate such behavior would come to an abrupt end, not because of legislation against it, but because no one would any longer benefit from smuggling or black markets or kindred enterprises. All of these activities are children of scarcity, and could not exist in a state of abundance.

COVER PICTURE

392 Ton Hammerhead Fixed-base Crane used for fitting out ships in the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia. The crane has a capacity of 392 tons at 115 foot radius on the main hoist, and 56 tons on the auxiliary hoist at 190 foot radius. The total crane height is 245 feet over all and its weight is 3500 tons. . . . The machinery house has a 35-ton overhead traveling crane, electrically operated, for servicing the machinery units. A radio lookout tower is mounted on top of the truss. An elevator provides the means of reaching all parts of the structure.

—Photos by courtesy Industrial Brownhoist Corporation.

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Tech Press

NEW TELEPHONE SERVICE

Vehicular radio-telephone promised for the near future

THE establishment of vehicular radio-telephone service in some of our leading cities has been planned by American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Telephone calls will be sent and received by subscribers in the following manner: A person initiating a call from a regular desk phone to a vehicle dials the vehicular operator and gives her the call number of the vehicle. This part of the call is sent over regular telephone wires. The vehicular operator sends the signal over the proper radio channel by dialing the code number assigned to that particular vehicle. The occupant of the car is notified by an audible or visible signal and he picks up a dashboard telephone to start the conversation. A push button is used to switch from 'receive' to 'send.' The occupant of the vehicle equipped with radio-telephone makes a call by picking up his telephone and pushing the 'talk' button to signal the vehicular operator. The number is given to the operator, and the call goes through as usual.

Provision will be made for three types of mobile service: a general two-way telephone service between any regular telephone and any mobile unit; a special two-way dispatch service between a particular dispatching office and specified mobile units provided for by a direct line from the dispatcher to the central telephone office; and a one-way signaling service through which the operator of the vehicle can be contacted. In large metropolitan areas full coverage will be provided by having a number of transmitters and fixed receiving stations located throughout the city. Plans are also being made to furnish the system to conveyances operating on inter-city highways and adjacent waterways, but the city system will be installed first. The system will service motor vehicles of all types, harbor and river craft operating within the areas, and other transportation facilities such as trolley cars, elevated trains, and railway engines.

—Bell Laboratories Record, Aug. 1945.

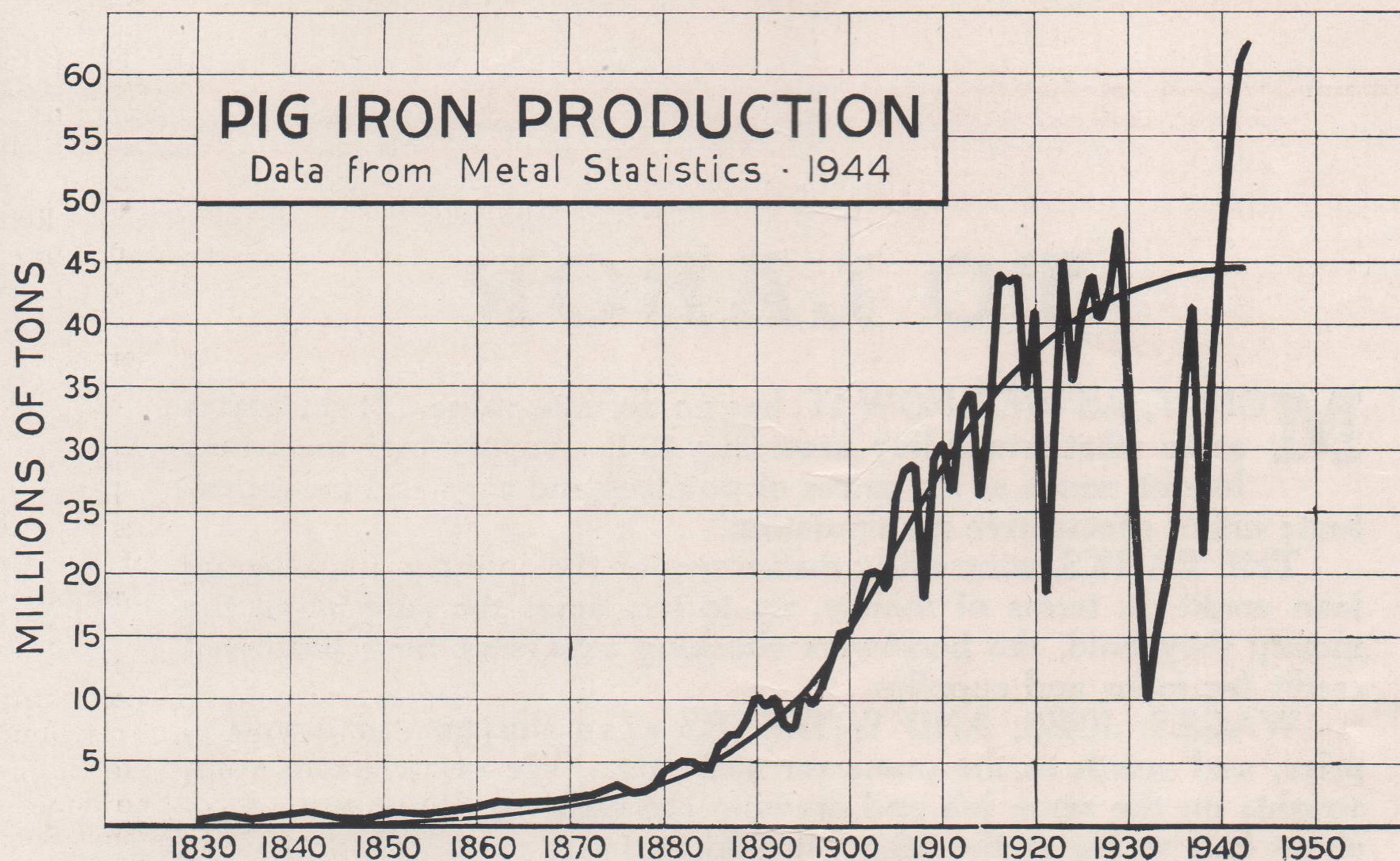
POST-WAR FOG

THAT DEVICE TO LIFT FOGS was o. k. for war purposes, but hardly suitable at this time. Dispel fog and you deprive the post-war planner of his natural habitat.

—Seattle Times Editorial.

NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH CURVE



OBSERVE UP-AND-DOWN MOVEMENTS, OSCILLATIONS

1893-1894 DROP IN PRODUCTION -27% • 1908-38% • 1921-57% • 1933-79%
EACH DEPRESSION OSCILLATION 30% GREATER THAN THE ONE PRECEDING

TECHNOCRACY'S SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

CHART No. 7.—Chart No. 3 of this series (NWT No. 112) showed how the 'lazy S' curve is common to all types of growth. This type of growth-curve is likewise common to all social and production trends. The business trend is illustrated in the above chart, which represents specifically the production of the basic industrial product pig iron, throughout a little more than a hundred years. With the introduction of technology, business started an upward climb which at first was fairly smooth and steady. Note that as the production line climbs, because of attempts at control by price it wavers and begins to oscillate, the oscillations becoming more pronounced and the extremes closer together as the mean curve lifts in conformity with the natural law. Nowhere is any circle or 'business cycle' indicated: it is a steady progression. The trend is unilateral and irreversible. It is a record in human suffering, for each depression sinks us deeper in misery. Note that the last depression took us within 21 percent of complete shutdown. We are now slipping again. How far will we go this time? Complete shutdown? That means a chaotic state from which we may never emerge.

The real job of Technocracy is one of anticipation and preparation for the future of America. America is approaching a time when a decision will have to be made. There must be a mass movement of a large majority of Americans if we are to avoid the threatened disaster that appears simultaneously with the imminent opportunity for social betterment. Otherwise we will perish in a maelstrom of mob hysteria.

The situation we are facing is a unique experience in human affairs. A combination of both opportunity and disaster potentials is present in the breaking down of the Price System method of control. We cannot escape the experience. We can drift to disaster or steer through to social betterment. To steer through requires anticipation, understanding and training that do not exist in Price System controls. The Organization of Technocracy is designed to supply this training and direction. Of necessity, the whole operation must be placed on a voluntary basis without angels, subsidies, or endowments; without salaries, wages or commissions; and without reserves or debts. In this Technocracy is unique also.



TO LABOR

MONEY, AS WE KNOW IT, has no definite value. It fluctuates as to what it will buy according to the supply that the banks let out, much as the prices of potatoes and eggs and meat fluctuate under speculative manipulation.

THE BANKS, controlling the money of the country, may legally loan credit, in terms of money, up to ten times the sum of all the money they hold, the borrowers checking against their borrowed credit for labor and supplies.

WAGES, JOBS, AND WORKERS also fluctuate in quantity, price, and worth to the possessor and user. We recall two shipwrights on the same job and drawing the same pay; but the one—about half as big as the other—would do twice as much work. It was a matter of averages. Today some power-driven machine would do twice as much as both of them, and at one-tenth the money cost.

UNDER THE POWER-TECHNOLOGY TREND of today and tomorrow, fewer and fewer man-hours in industry—a minor fraction of the available supply—will be producing more goods than can be sold; while soon, all of labor, **EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED**, will be doing a jig-time dance after purchasing-power on the red-hot grid of America's final depression.

THE QUESTION IS: Why longer make the futile attempt to measure your life energy and your physical needs in terms of that wholly undependable commodity—money—the entire supply of which is devised and manipulated by a very small group so as to maintain the status quo?

ABLE AMERICAN ENGINEERS saw this debacle many years ago. Not content to leave it at that, they worked out a distribution system, based on the Energy Certificate, that will, when adopted, hand to our entire North American citizenry, not a 30 percent raise in bankers' debt tokens (money) to organized labor only, but an individually-chosen, per capita share of all the wealth and services American genius and power can produce; and will do it all on short hours, without violence, and without money or price.

INVESTIGATE TECHNOCRACY NOW!

—F. D. Linkletter, 12247-3.

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